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Chapter 1 : The Development of Libraries in the Ancient World | www.nxgvision.com

A history of dentistry from the most ancient times until the end of the eighteenth century by Guerini, Vincenzo, ; National Dental Association () Publication date

Here is the list of 10 untold stories of Indian slavery which will shock the world. Indian slavery from the European past Indian slavery In the 17th century, Europeans, Africans, and American Indians all accepted slavery as a legitimate social institution. Treatment and status of the enslaved varied greatly from group to group. War captives provided most slaves, though the Europeans made slavery inheritable. Africans and Indians did exchange slaves as commodities, but Europeans introduced an international market economy for labor, as colonial plantation societies developed an insatiable demand for workers, spurring the African slave trade as well as various forms of bond labor for impoverished Europeans. Indian slavery complicates the narrative which has created a white-black world, with Indians residing outside on a vaguely defined frontier. The Indian slave trade connects native and European history so that plantations and Indian communities become entwined. We find planters making more money from slave trading than planting, and if we look more closely we find Indians not only enslaved on plantations but working as police forces to maintain those plantations and receiving substantial rewards for returning runaway slaves. Just as the story of Indian slavery was excluded from the European past, it was largely forgotten in American-Indian traditions. Slaves do not exist in India. Ancient Indians treated foreigners with full consideration. Megasthenes did not travel whole India and so his observations may not apply to the whole country. Certainly, it relates to a large part of it including Pataliputra. The Ancient Indians were banned on enslaving any fellow countryman. The Aryans were constantly engaged in wars. Those aborigines who were defeated by the Rig Vedic Aryans were reduced to the status of Dasas or slaves. Those who were captured in battle were certainly enslaved. New evidence, including testimonies of courageous priests, rapacious merchants, Indian captives, and Anglo colonists, sheds light too on Indian enslavement of other Indians as what started as a European business passed into the hands of indigenous operators and spread like wildfire across vast tracts of the American Southwest. Slavery in India in AD Indian slavery There were probably always slaves in India, but until about AD there were only a few slaves, and most of them worked as house servants. But when Islamic conquerors reached India, they forced much more people to be slaves. The Islamic conquerors sold thousands of these slaves out of India to work in Persia modern Iran or Afghanistan. Many of these people worked in the mines. But people also came to India to work as slaves, especially black people from East Africa. Beginning about AD, as more traders went back and forth between Africa and India, more of them bought people in Africa and brought them back to India as slaves. African people mostly worked as bodyguards and soldiers; because they came from outside Indian politics, rulers trusted them more. Many of these African people eventually got free and became traders or government administrators. Another form of slavery was debt-bondage, where people became slaves in exchange for a loan of money. These people worked in the fields or making shoes or weaving saris or carpets. Debt bondage is still very common in India today, especially for children between four and twelve. During an interval of civil war they fortified this settlement and landed numerous cannon, whilst a native town grew up in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, the scum of Goa and other Portuguese towns, chiefly military deserters and apostate monks, had established themselves on the islands near the mouths of the Ganges, built a fleet of galleys, and led the lives of pirates, brigands, and kidnappers. These men were the pest of the Sunderbunds. They scoured the waterways of the delta of the Ganges, carried off whole villages into slavery, and especially delighted in capturing marriage processions, with the bride and bridegroom and all their kinsfolk and acquaintance in the bravery of silks and jewels. The Portuguese at Hughley were base enough to deal with these villains, to buy the poor wretches who had been kidnapped, and to ship them to Goa, where they were sold as slaves at the daily auctions on the Exchange, together with other commodities from all parts of the world. The rascally kidnappers at the mouths of the Ganges, and the pious traders at Hughey, alike quieted

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their consciences by baptizing their victims and boasting of having saved their souls from hell. Contrary to the practice in French and British colonies, Spain had outlawed the enslavement of Indians in . Meanwhile, the governor requested a definitive ruling from Spain, but there was no response. As a consequence, traders continued to bring Indian slaves into the colony from Texas and elsewhere on the Great Plains. During the early Spanish period, the Indian slave population in Louisiana may actually have increased, due to efforts by Lt. Exact numbers are difficult to determine, however. Unlike French census records, Spanish documents made no distinction between African and Indian slaves. She begins with the Pequot War and the moral, religious, diplomatic, and pragmatic debates that led to the capture, dispersal, and sale of several hundred Indian women and children by . The English saw adult men as intrinsically combative and dangerous and so executed those not killed in battle. Others were transported to the Caribbean and exchanged for African slaves. There are also reports of Indian people enslaved and living in Kenya and Tanzania, and later, there was the large-scale movement of enslaved Asian people sent to work as slaves in colonial South Africa, starting from Dutch colonization in . In addition, men from Baluchistan in present-day Pakistan are regularly mentioned working as guards in relation to the slaving community-based in Tanzania in the s, overseen by the Omani sultanate who ruled Zanzibar, and Indian and Chinese slaves were to be found in South Africa, as well as in parts of the African eastern coast. The tribes formulated racial and gender ideologies that justified this practice and marginalized free black people in the Indian nations well after the Civil War and slavery had ended. Through the end of the nineteenth century, ongoing conflicts among Choctaw, Chickasaw, and U. In this groundbreaking study, Barbara Krauthamer rewrites the history of southern slavery, emancipation, race, and citizenship to reveal the centrality of Native American slaveholders and the black people they enslaved. American Indians as Slaves Indian slavery By the Spanish census estimated that there were only 12, Native Americans in Haiti, down from an estimated 8 million before the Spanish conquest and 3 million in . This population decline was caused by a combination of factors: The Spanish used religion as a way of justifying capturing Indian slaves. In Catholic Bishop Juan de Quevedo declared that Indians were slaves by nature because some people were by nature inferior. In the first African slaves arrived in Virginia, marking the beginning of what many consider to be the slave era in North America. While the English colonists used the African slaves on their plantations, they also continued to capture American Indians who were used as slaves on their plantations or sold in the Caribbean slave markets. Europeans and later Americans continued to capture and enslave Indians until the end of the nineteenth century.

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A History of Dentistry from the Most Ancient Times Until the End of the Eighteenth Century. Dentistry from the most Ancient Times until the end of the.

The minority were European and Caucasus slaves of foreign extraction, likely brought in by Arab caravaners or the product of Bedouin captures stretching back to biblical times. Arab slaves, however, usually obtained as captives, were generally ransomed off amongst nomad tribes. Abd Brunschvig argues it was rare, [17] according to Jonathan E. Brockopp debt slavery was persistent. Enslavement was also possible as a consequence of committing certain offenses against the law, as in the Roman Empire. Over the latter the master had complete rights of ownership, though these slaves were unlikely to be sold or disposed of by the master. Female slaves were at times forced into prostitution for the benefit of their masters, in accordance with Near Eastern customs. The historical accounts[which? He writes that Liberation by freemen of their own offspring born by slave mothers was "the primary drain". Liberation of slaves as an act of piety, was a contributing factor. A fair proportion of male slaves were imported as eunuchs. Levy states that according to the Quran and Islamic traditions, such emasculation was objectionable. Jurists such as al-Baydawi considered castration to be mutilation, stipulating law enforcement to prevent it. However, in practice, emasculation was frequent. Liberation of military slaves: Military slaves that rose through the ranks were usually liberated at some stage in their careers. Among the menial, domestic, and manual worker slaves, casual sex was not permitted and marriage was not encouraged. There was a high death toll among all classes of slaves. Slaves usually came from remote places and, lacking immunities, died in large numbers. Segal notes that recent slaves, weakened by their initial captivity and debilitating journey, would have been easy victim to climate changes and infection. Many black slaves lived in conditions conducive to malnutrition and disease, with effects on their own life expectancy , the fertility of women, and the infant mortality rate. Due to fears of a similar uprising among slave gangs occurring elsewhere, Muslims came to realize that large concentrations of slaves were not a suitable organization of labour and that slaves were best employed in smaller concentrations. Bernard Lewis writes that "polytheists and idolaters were seen primarily as sources of slaves, to be imported into the Islamic world and molded in Islamic ways, and, since they possessed no religion of their own worth the mention, as natural recruits for Islam. Propagators of Islam in Africa often revealed a cautious attitude towards proselytizing because of its effect in reducing the potential reservoir of slaves. Islam moved southwards along the Nile and along the desert trails. One supply of slaves was the Solomonic dynasty of Ethiopia which often exported Nilotic slaves from their western borderland provinces, or from newly conquered or reconquered Muslim provinces. Native Muslim Ethiopian sultanates rulership exported slaves as well, such as the sometimes independent sultanate rulership of Adal. Between and there were almost certainly 1 million and quite possibly as many as 1. Southeast Africa and the Indian Ocean continued as an important region for the Oriental slave trade up until the 19th century. In Zanzibar, slavery was abolished late, in , under Sultan Hamoud bin Mohammed. Roles While slaves were sometimes employed for manual labour during the Arab slave trade, this was usually the exception rather than the norm. The vast majority of labour in the medieval Islamic world consisted of free, paid labour. The only known exceptions to this general rule was in the plantation economy of 9th-century southern Iraq which led to the Zanj Revolt , in 9th-century Ifriqiya modern-day Tunisia , and in 11th-century Bahrain during the Karmatian state. Moreover, the need for agricultural labor, in an Islamic world with large peasant populations, was nowhere near as acute as in the Americas. For some, this also included sexual relations with their masters. This was a lawful motive for their purchase, and the most common one. Barbarians from the "martial races" beyond the frontiers were widely recruited into the imperial armies. These recruits often advanced in the imperial and eventually metropolitan forces, sometimes obtaining high ranks. Drawing by David Roberts , circa They included sometimes highly trained entertainers known as qiyan. In other cases, many atrocities occurred against women who were

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enslaved. Women were put into a subservient category because of their "putative physical and moral weaknesses", which "rendered them subject to men" Zilfi Islamic law is primarily based on the Quran. Because of the way it is written, there is "a general acceptance of women and girls as sexual commodities" and that female slaves could be freed and married by their masters Sexual Ethics and Islamâ€¦ In addition, this interpretation of the Quran was often thought of as a major factor in shaping Muslim thinking on sex and marriage. While the legal rights of Ottoman women were relatively the same, the customs of marriage were slightly different. Marriage was a chance to change your status â€” "For slave women, emancipation sealed by marriage could make the difference between impoverished freedom and entitled socioeconomic standing" Zilfi There were two main possibilities when it came to slave marriages: However, no matter which happened, a slave is still a slave and that meant that "any property that they acquired in marriage rebounded to the slave owner" Zilfi Slave women could be sold, freed, and then married to their new master as in the case of Sehriban Zilfi , who married a statesman named Ahmed Midhat Pasha. He paid quite an amount of currency for her. This was apparently the way to be as "harem-reared slave girls were molded into well-bred and indebted replicas of their wealthy and well-placed mistresses" and, thus, well-trained wives Zilfi In the end, women in slavery and many times women in general were seen solely as a way to give pleasure to a man and create new life. Therefore, they were only offered the job of mother and wife Blunt Some texts, written solely from European sources, definitely portray Muslim women and society in a completely negative way. While Mulai had only "four legitimate wives", he Mulai kept a vast harem. He was rumoured to only sleep with virgins Bekkaoui Hughes wrote "there is absolutely no limit to the number of slave girls with whom a Muhammadan may cohabit, and it is the consecration of this illimitable indulgence which so popularizes the Muhammadan religion amongst uncivilized nations, and so popularizes slavery in the Muslim religion. There are many attributes and skills slaves can possess to win the favour and trust of their master. Additionally, mode of acquisition as well as age when acquired heavily influenced slave value as well as could foster trusting master-slave relationships. Many times slaves acquired as adolescents or even young adults became trusted aides and confidants of their masters. Furthermore, acquiring a slave during adolescence typically lead to opportunities for education and training, as slaves acquired in their adolescent years were at an ideal age to begin military training. In Islamic societies it was normal to begin this process at the age of ten, lasting until the age of fifteen, at which point these young men would be considered ready for military service. Slaves with specialised skills were highly valued in Islamic slave societies. Christian slaves were often required to speak and write in Arabic. Having slaves fluent in English and Arabic was a highly valued tool for diplomatic affairs. Bi-lingual slaves like Thomas Pellow used their translating ability for important manners of diplomacy. Pellow himself worked as a translator for the ambassador in Morocco. Rebellion[edit] In some cases slaves joined to rebels or even uprose against governors. The most renowned of these rebellions was the Zanj Rebellion. The Zanj Revolt took place near the city of Basra , located in southern Iraq over a period of fifteen years AD. Ghilman and Mamluk A Mamluk cavalryman, drawn in Mamluks were slave soldiers who were converted to Islam and served the Muslim caliphs and the Ayyubid sultans during the Middle Ages. Over time, they became a powerful military caste , often defeating the Crusaders and, on more than one occasion, they seized power for themselves, for example ruling Egypt in the Mamluk Sultanate from Slavery in India[edit] In the Muslim conquests in the 8th century, the armies of the Umayyad commander Muhammad bin Qasim , enslaved tens of thousands of Indian prisoners, including both soldiers and civilians. This unusually low price made, according to Al-Utbi, "merchants [come] from distant cities to purchase them, so that the countries of Central Asia, Iraq and Khurasan were swelled with them, and the fair and the dark, the rich and the poor, mingled in one common slavery". Elliot and Dowson refer to "five hundred thousand slaves, beautiful men and women. Wars, famines, pestilences drove many villagers to sell their children as slaves. The Muslim conquest of Gujarat in Western India had two main objectives. The conquerors demanded and more often forcibly wrested both land owned by Hindus and Hindu women. Enslavement of women invariably led to their conversion to Islam. Muslim soldiers were permitted to retain and enslave POWs as plunder. The later

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Bahmanis also enslaved civilian women and children in wars; many of them were converted to Islam in captivity. Slavery in the Ottoman Empire and Crimeanâ€™Nogai raids into East Slavic lands Slavery was a legal and important part of the economy of the Ottoman Empire and Ottoman society [64] until the slavery of Caucasians was banned in the early 19th century, although slaves from other groups were allowed. As late as , female slaves were still sold in the Ottoman Empire. Sexual slavery was a central part of the Ottoman slave system throughout the history of the institution. Black castrated slaves , were tasked to guard the imperial harems , while white castrated slaves filled administrative functions. Janissaries were the elite soldiers of the imperial armies collected in childhood as a " blood tax ", while galley slaves captured in slave raids or as prisoners of war , manned the imperial vessels. Slaves were actually often at the forefront of Ottoman politics. The majority of officials in the Ottoman government were bought slaves, raised free, and integral to the success of the Ottoman Empire from the 14th century into the 19th. Many officials themselves owned a large number of slaves, although the Sultan himself owned by far the largest amount. Ottoman painting of Balkan children taken as soldier-slaves. Though the "position of the domestic slave in Muslim society was in most respects better than in either classical antiquity or the nineteenth-century Americas", due to regulation by Sharia law, [73] the enlightened incentives and opportunities for slaves to be emancipated meant there was a strong market for new slaves and thus strong incentive to enslave and sell human beings. The continuing pressure from European countries eventually overcame the strong resistance of religious conservatives who were holding that forbidding what God permits is just as great an offence as to permit what God forbids. Slavery, in their eyes, was "authorized and regulated by the holy law". Girl sexual slaves sold in the Ottoman Empire were mainly of three ethnic groups: Circassian , Syrian , and Nubian. Circassian girls were described by the American journalist as fair and light skinned. They were frequently sent by Circassian leaders as gifts to the Ottomans. They were the most expensive, reaching up to Turkish lira and the most popular with the Turks.

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Chapter 3 : History of Dentistry in the 18th Century – Revolutionary War Journal

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Diseases like smallpox, malaria, scurvy, and syphilis to name a few were rampant. So too were the diets heavy on sugar, sweetened teas, fortified wines, and sugary alcohol, and light on fresh fruits and vegetables. For many, there was no avoiding this slow and painful process. Dentistry came into its own during the seventeenth hundreds. Though dentistry was still in its infancy, more could be done to ease pain, help patients chew their food, and improve general appearance. As always, the quality of care and materials determined on the class of an individual. Popular opinion believes that during colonial times, false teeth were carved from wood. George Washington is referred to as a perfect example. That is why he never smiled during any of his painted portraits. George Washington was a very wealthy man. He could sport some of the highest quality false teeth of his time. Josiah Flagg Chair While the wealthy could afford trained dentists, rural folks depended on the village blacksmith, hairdresser, silversmith, etc. Market fairs sold tinctures, toothpowders and abrasive dentifrices. False teeth became more common using various materials. Even live teeth from humans was sought after. Children were lured to allow their teeth to be extracted for the benefit of the wealthy in exchange for a few shillings. Lorenz Heister , of Frankfurt-am-Main, published a treatise on dentistry entitled *De Dentium Delore* in . As opposed to abstracting the entire tooth when it became decayed, he advised removing just the decayed part using a file or toothpick metallic and filling the cavity with white wax, mastic or gold, or lead-foil. If large portions of the tooth were removed, he described prosthetic pieces made of ivory or hippopotamus tusks that could be inserted and held in position by their form alone. Rene Jacques Croissant de Garengot believed that filings ruined the enamel and refrained from encouraging the practice. English Key Right up to the eighteenth century, the pelican or forceps were used to extract teeth by exerting lateral force on the tooth. It was at first supposed that Garengot had invented the key named for him bent shaft type of iron toothkey with molded stem and turned bone handle. The instrument was far more efficient for extracting teeth and was in general use throughout the 18th century and beyond. John Aitkin perfected the English key in , which rendered the extraction of teeth easier and less liable to fracture the jaw, teeth, or gums. He also frowned upon the insertions of prosthetic pieces such as ivory porcelain. He believed that by wiring them to the natural tooth, it caused great strain on the tooth and loosened the abutments resulting in tooth loss. Heinrich Bass – , fumed over the abuse of extracting teeth inconsiderately and without absolute necessity. He is considered the founder of modern dentistry. He offered valuable opinions and pioneered practical procedures. His highly detailed and comprehensive work on dentistry was published in . Entitled *Le Chirurgien Dentiste*, it marked a new epoch in the history of dental care. It was compiled in two volumes with forty full page plates, pages in all. It covered all aspects of dentistry as understood and practiced in the mid-eighteenth century. Fauchard did not create the art of dentistry, but elevated it to a more piratical science through his inventions and by collecting and publishing all available knowledge on the subject. Very little was written about dentistry prior to Fauchard. The knowledge of dentistry was passed down from master to apprentice. Earlier dentists guarded their knowledge with secrecy so someone else might not profit at their knowledge. Fauchard firmly believed that there should be a school of surgery in which the theory and the practice of dental surgery could be made available to all who were qualified and properly taught. Fauchard wrote clearly and concisely. Fauchard also did away with the foolish idea that worms burrowed in teeth causing toothaches and tooth decay. This was accepted as fact for over a thousand years. Nicolas Andry – , appointed dean of the medical faculty of Paris in , wrote extensively on worms and claimed he had seen them through his microscope. He even described them as having small round heads, a black spot, and long, fine body. Andry also states that bad breath is caused by worms. He supported the use of smoke from henbane seeds as a way to cause the worms to drop out. He never found worms. He finally had to write that there is no conclusive evidence of their presence and therefore denied their existence. Lentin, a German surgeon, acknowledged his

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use of electricity as a cure for toothache in a pamphlet he wrote in . Steel magnets were claimed to be effective in curing toothaches by many learned men of the times. In the later half of the seventeenth century, Talbot, J. In the early eighteenth century, F. Klaerich, a doctor in Gottengin, wrote that he had successfully used magnets in over a hundred and thirty cases in the cure of toothaches. Fauchard strongly condemned the use of elixirs and crank cures by magical means. Far-sighted, Fauchard wrote in his monumental treatise that it was sugar derivate acids such as tartaric acids that were responsible for decaying teeth. In , Mouton wrote a monograph on mechanical dentistry in . He describes the application of gold crowns to teeth which were badly decayed. Philip Pfaff, dentist to Frederick the Great practiced capping an exposed nerve before placing a filling in the cavity. Fauchard filled the cavity directly over the exposed nerve. He included a section on extracting carious teeth having caries or decay then filling them with gold or lead and replanting them. He dedicated a chapter to tooth alignment and application. He was also the first dentist to recommend extraction of the premolar teeth to alleviate crowding and to improve jaw growth. As to decay, he thought that frequent changes of temperatures was a factor; unlike bones that were protected by flesh and organic material. False teeth and Dentures As mentioned, wooden teeth never existed. After the battle of Waterloo in , a herd of entrepaneaurers swarmed over the battle field extracting teeth from the fallen soldiers. By the end of the eighteenth century, teeth were made of other products, esp. The porcelain teeth were mounted on gold or platinum bases. The process of constructing these teeth was the same as used in making fine porcelain; a fine texture, slightly translucent, and like enamel, having enormous strength. John Hunter, celebrated English surgeon who was made Surgeon-Dentist to the British Army in , practiced extracting teeth and then replanting them. He did extensive research and what would be considered lab experiments as he refined his art. He described these operations much more fully than ever before. In , he published a book entitled Natural History of the Human Teeth, and in , another work entitled Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Teeth. He was a sought after lecturer and kept an excellent anatomical collection and extensive library. Months later the cock was killed. The head was injected and examined. The tooth was found to be attaced and circulation established as is found in the natural gums. Transplanting and replanting was common at the time. It was also profitable. Also how to make the baseplate material; that which held the false teeth which were mounted on a gold or ivory base. Denture plates were made of carved hippopotamus ivory into which human teeth along with parts of both horse and donkey teeth were fitted. Sometimes the entire bridge was carved from the same material, therefore all became one piece that fitted into the mouth. Philip Pfaff pioneer of caping teeth made what is considered the most important contribution to dental science. It was the invention of the plaster model that was poured in a beeswax impression. Isaac Greenwood brought this technique when he imigrated to Boston. Mouton, who did research on nerve endings, invented a method of applying partial dentures by fixing them to the natural teeth with springs or clasps. It became very popular throughout the century. In , Fauchard made a full upper set of teeth for a lady of high rank, holding it in place with springs. He writes that the lady ate with it easily and could not get along without it. He also writes of constructing a full upper and lower set for a man who had worn them for more than twenty-four years. In making a full upper set of teeth, Fauchard used flat springs to hold the piece in place. Atmospheric suction was not used until the next century. Early on, Dentists were seeking other materials to construct false teeth. In , Jacques Guillemeau combined materials of his own invention for making artificial teeth. He suggested making a paste composed of white wax, softened with a little gum elemi. A powder of white mastic of coral and pearl was added. He and later others claimed that teeth made of this composition never yellowed. Fauchard described how he constructed artificial teeth using silver, mother of pearl, and even enamelled copper. Tooth extraction using the English Key Around , Alexis Duchateau developed the first porcelain dentures. These early teeth were prone to chip and tended to appear too white to be convincing. He became disgusted with a the odor of a denture he was wearing of hippopotamus ivory.

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Chapter 4 : 10 Ancient Celtic Symbols Explained | Ancient Pages

*A History of Dentistry From the Most Ancient Times Until the end of the Eighteenth Century [Guerini Vincenzo] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

Orvieto the City Today Orvieto Origins The origin of the Orvieto rock is most likely due to an ancient volcanic eruption. The geological setting that characterized the entire central part of the Italian peninsula was a large expanse of water that over the years saw emergence of land. This land developed into different volcanic systems and, in all probability, the thunderous action of some of them generated and scattered enormous masses of rock. Geological studies have shown that the material that makes up the cliff of the city is of volcanic origin and has different textures, some more solid than others. There are several evidence and trails of the city origins and past, in particular you can see them looking at the old tufa rock and fossil trees, recently discovered in different city caves and undergrounds. Orvieto Ancient Civilizations Orvieto has been a city of great prestige in several different historical periods. Beginning in the 9th Century BC the Etruscan civilization experienced a period of great splendor and importance. This was the most important town of the vast territory of Etruria. Even today, excavations are made in the area adjacent to the rock of Orvieto, where the Fanum Voltumnae is probably set. Among other findings are the Crocifisso del Tufo necropolis, located on the side of the cliff overlooking Orvieto Scalo and Sferracavallo, the remains of the Temple of Belvedere, near Piazza Cahen, and San Patrizio Well. In addition to these sites you can see many valuable and significant collections of Etruscan pottery and objects, now housed in several local museums. It took the Romans two years to conquer Orvieto, which is a natural fortress, with its cliffs on all sides. The Etruscans had dug an intricate web of caves and numerous wells, so they were able to defend Orvieto for a long time. Roman Pagliano harbour ruins Romans After a big revolt, the servants of Velzna Orvieto were able to seize power. The Etruscan aristocrats, therefore, in secret had to ask aid to the Romans, who sent to the city an army led by the consul Quintus Fabius Maximus. The clashes were very hard and led to the death of the console itself, thus causing the most violent Roman repression, which resulted in the siege of the city for several months, until its destruction in B. When the Romans seized Orvieto, they forced the Etruscans out of the city and relocated them in Novi Velzna known today as Bolsena. Unfortunately, the Romans destroyed most of the evidence of the Etruscan civilization. The Romans used the area of Orvieto to supply crops, wine and other goods to Rome. Today there are few traces of the existence of the Roman civilization in Orvieto: Ponte Giulio bridge in Alleronia Scalo and a recent discovery of the remains of a Roman harbor that was a very important trading route, Porto di Pagliano, located along the Paglia river " about a 10 minute drive from Orvieto. It was a period of great wealth, beauty and expansion. In AC Orvieto became a modern, functional city-state, controlling the surrounding territories from the present-day town of Orbetello to the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea. During the Middle Ages Orvieto had a well organized political system and urban structure, distinguished by four districts: He commissioned the construction of the Duomo to be built alongside his palace. Palazzo del Popolo Orvieto and the Papal State This period of wealth and prosperity lasted until when the plague, and constant political fighting among the great noble families especially Monaldeschi and Filippeschi put an end to Orvieto being a free municipality and city-state. From to , Orvieto underwent profound architectural changes: In this period, the city, which was an important papal province, found economic prosperity thanks to its popularity among popes and cardinals who considered it to be a quiet and safe place to stay. Orvieto, modern and contemporary ages The urban renewal of the city has continued into modern times. For example, in the first cable car known as the Funicolare was created and powered by an extraordinarily advanced water tank system. Today, the Funicolare now electric still connects the center of Orvieto with Orvieto Scalo where the train station is located. The last major works to be reported in are the construction of two large military bases, called Caserma Piave and Caserma Monte Grappa. It is composed of: Orvieto Old Town and city

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Quarters Porta Maggiore Today Orvieto is a city with a downtown area that covers the entire surface of the plateau it sits on. In fact, its characteristics and the distinction of being almost suspended and isolated from the rest of the valley below have helped it in maintaining its integrity and preserving the original shape. There are still several access points to the city deleted comma through large gates like in the Middle Ages. Within the last centuries, some of them have lost their functionality but remain as a fascinating and evocative piece of historical evidence such as the beautiful Porta Rocca or the demolished Porta Cassia. The main road that runs through most of the old town is Corso Cavour, which connects the two main squares: Piazza Cahen and Piazza della Repubblica. The Torre del Moro clock tower is at the crossroads of the main streets located where Corso Cavour crosses Via del Duomo. The oldest part of the town is where San Giovenale church is located. This is also the oldest church of Orvieto, and one of the oldest in Umbria. It was built right over the remains of an Etruscan temple in , and is outlined by a particularly beautiful area of the city with many narrow streets. This area of the city was also the first to be developed in the Middle Ages. However, outside of the cliff the powerful Medieval town legacy is still clearly visible: Their goal was to protect Orvieto from foreign attacks. Today, there are many castles still intact: Orvieto, the City Today Duomo di Orvieto Orvieto is a city full of impressive monuments, churches and noble buildings “ where some are over 2, years old. Here you will find information on the most famous places to explore in Orvieto. It is a beautiful spot to enjoy amazing views of the Umbrian landscape that surrounds Orvieto. Bring a blanket for a picnic or read a book on one of the many benches. Pozzo di San Patrizio is one of the most architecturally unique in the world! It has two elliptical staircases that never meet throughout the well shaft. It stands 47 meters high, and is the tallest building in the city of Orvieto. Today you can visit inside the tower and climb to the top to enjoy an extraordinary degree panoramic view of the city. It was originally the residence of the Capitano del Popolo who was a major Medieval figure, a spokesman, and a supporter for the people of Orvieto. Today Palazzo del Capitano del Popolo houses a fully equipped convention center. Construction began in , but took several hundred years to fully complete. Inside the cathedral are two important chapels. One houses the Corporal of Bolsena miracle miracle of the consecrated host which flowed blood and stained the linen still preserved in the very precious tabernacle, and is exposed in public during the procession of Corpus Domini. The second chapel, San Brizio, is filled with frescoes by Luca Signorelli approximately with stunning depictions religious and apocalyptic scenes. In the center nave of the Duomo sits twelve monumental statues of the Apostles that were built between the late sixteenth and early eighteenth century. Already on the ground floor you can see an exhibition of bronze sculptures by Emilio Greco. The oldest one is San Giovenale, whose construction dates back to Situated in a Medieval quarter Quartiere Medievale , San Giovenale remains almost unchanged over the centuries. It stands at the highest point of the cliff of Orvieto. San Franscesco is an impressive church that has great importance to the history of Orvieto. This is a beautiful church with a twelve-sided tower. Take a one hour guided tour of the Etruscan underground caves and paths that are over years old. Pozzo della Cava “ located in the heart of the old medieval quarter of Orvieto is Pozzo della Cava. Self-guided and guided tours are available of this impressive hand-dug Etruscan Well. There are many palaces belonging to noble families that grace the city of Orvieto.

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Egypt Beds, stools, throne chairs, and boxes were the chief forms of furniture in ancient Egypt. Although only a few important examples of actual furniture survive, stone carvings, fresco paintings, and models made as funerary offerings present rich documentary evidence. The bed may have been the earliest form; it was constructed of wood and consisted of a simple framework supported on four legs. A flax cord, plaited, was lashed to the sides of the framework. The cords were woven together from opposite sides of the framework to form a springy surface for the sleeper. In the 18th dynasty c. The great beds found in the tomb of Tutankhamen were put together with bronze hooks and staples so that they could be dismantled or folded to facilitate storage and transportation; furniture existed in small quantities and when the pharaohs toured their lands, they took their beds with them. In the same tomb was a folding wooden bed with bronze hinges. Instead of pillows, wooden or ivory headrests were used. These were so essentially individual, being made to the measure of the owner, that they were often placed in tombs to be used by the dead man on his arrival in the land of eternity. Folding headrests were probably for the use of travellers. Early stools for ceremonial purposes were merely squared blocks of stone. When made of wood, the stool had a flint seat later shaped concavely covered with a soft cushion. In time the stool developed into the chair by the addition of a back and arms. Such throne chairs were reserved for use by personages of great importance. Footstools were of wood. The royal footstool was painted with the figures of traditional enemies of Egypt so that the pharaoh might symbolically tread his enemies under his feet. Carvings of animal feet on straight chair legs were common, as were legs shaped like those of animals. Boxes, often elaborately painted, or baskets were used for keeping clothes or other objects. Tables were almost unknown; a pottery or wooden stand supporting a flat basketwork tray held dishes for a meal, and wooden stands held great pottery jars containing water, wine, or beer. The Egyptians used thin veneers of wood glued together for coffin cases; this gave great durability. Egyptian furniture in general was light and easily transportable; its decoration was usually derived from religious symbols, and stylistic change was very slow. Mesopotamia The furniture of Mesopotamia and neighbouring ancient civilizations of the Middle East had beds, stools, chairs, and boxes as principal forms. Documentary evidence is provided chiefly by relief carvings. The forms were constructed in the same manner as Egyptian furniture except that members were heavier, curves were less frequent, and joints were more abrupt. Ornament was richly applied in the form of cast-bronze and carved-bone finials crowning ornaments, usually foliated and studs, many of which survive in museums. Mesopotamia originated three features that were to persist in Classical furniture in Greece and Italy and thus were transmitted to other Western civilizations. First was the decoration of furniture legs with sharply profiled metal rings, one above another, like many bracelets on an arm; this was the origin of the turned wooden legs so frequent in later styles. Second was the use of heavy fringes on furniture covers, blending the design of frame and cushion into one effect; this was much lightened by Classical taste but was revived in Neoclassicism. Third was the typical furniture grouping that survived intact into the Dark Ages of Europe: From this old hierarchy of furniture derived the cumbersome court regulations concerning who may sit and on what, that persisted for centuries in the palaces and ceremonies of monarchs. Greece Principal furniture forms were couches, chairs with and without arms, stools, tables, chests, and boxes. From extant examples, the depiction of furniture on vases and in relief carvings, and literary descriptions, much more is known about Greek furniture than about Egyptian. At Knossos, a built-in throne of stucco, much restored, is often considered to represent pre-Hellenic furniture in the Aegean area. Primitive Aegean pottery shows rounded chair forms, perhaps indicating basketry models, and Bronze Age sculpture shows complex-membered chair frames. In ancient Greek homes, the couch, used for reclining by day and as a bed by night, held an important place. The earliest couches probably resembled Egyptian beds in structure

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and possibly in style. The legs occasionally imitated those of animals with claw feet or hoofs, but usually they were either turned on the lathe and ornamented with moldings or cut from a flat slab of wood sharply silhouetted and decorated in various ways— with incised designs or with volutes, rosettes, and other patterns in high relief. From about the 6th century bce, the legs projected above the couch frame; these projections became headboards and footboards, the latter eventually made lower than the headboards. In Hellenistic times headrests and footrests were carved and decorated with bronze medallions carrying busts of children, satyrs, or heads of birds and animals in high relief. Turned legs largely replaced rectangular ones. Although a bronze bed of the 2nd century bce has been found at Priene and marble couches sometimes occur in tombs, the usual material was wood. The legs often terminated in metal feet and sometimes were encased in bronze moldings, and the rails also were sometimes covered with bronze sheathing. From the Greek Archaic period onward many varieties of individual seats are known, the most imposing, perhaps, being elaborately adorned, high-backed ceremonial chairs of wood or marble. Like the couches, they were supported on turned legs, legs cut from a rectangular piece of wood, or legs with animal feet; they frequently had arm rails. Another type of boxlike seat with no feet and with or without a back is also found. The klismos chair was lighter and had a curved back and plain, sharply curved legs, indicating a great mastery of wood-working. The diphros was a stool standing on four crossed, turned legs, sometimes connected by stretcher bars and sometimes terminating in hoofs or claw feet. The convenience of folding stools was realized at an early date, and the diphros was popular. Greek tables were usually small and easily portable. An interesting type had an oblong top supported by three legs, two at one end and one at the other. These legs usually tapered from the top and terminated in claw feet, and the bronze and stone examples which are occasionally found show carved flutings on the front of the legs and scroll ornament at the side below the table tops. Rectangular tables with four legs were also used, as were round tops. Rome Principal furniture forms were couches, chairs with and without arms, stools, tables, chests, and boxes. Excellent documentary evidence is found in mural paintings, relief carvings, and literary descriptions. Extant examples are more common than those of the ancient Near East: As in Greece, the couch was a principal furniture form. At Pompeii couches with bronze frames closely resembled Greek examples. Gold, silver, tortoiseshell, bone, and ivory were used for decoration, with veneer of rare woods. Later couches, found in Italy and in distant parts of the empire, were characterized by the high back and sides. Roman chairs developed from Greek models. The Greek throne chair evolved into a small armchair with solid rounded back made in one piece with sides set on a rectangular or semicircular base. This armchair was often of wickerwork, wood, or stone. The Greek klismos chair was given heavier structural members by the Romans and was called the cathedra. The Romans developed a decorative type of stool, often made in bronze. This was supported by four curved legs, ornamented with scrolls. The folding stool, with cross legs sometimes connected by stretcher bars, was used both by Roman officials and in households. Remains of folding stools are known from sites such as those at Ostia, Italy, and barrows in Britain— on the Essex-Cambridgeshire border, and in Kent. This developed into a stool that had more solid double curved legs; examples were found at Pompeii. An example in iron with bronze decorations, even heavier in form, was found at Nijmegen, in the Netherlands. Tables with round and rectangular tops and three and four legs were common. Tables with round tops and three legs of animal form became increasingly popular from the 4th century bce onward. This type of table seems to have been popular throughout the Roman empire, as it often appears on tombstones depicting funerary banquets. It is known that citrus wood and Kimeridgian shale were favourite materials. Several complete tables found at Pompeii and Herculaneum, usually in gardens or open courts, are made of marble and decorated with beautifully carved heads of lions and panthers. Another type of smaller table is round or rectangular with only one central leg. Also found are pairs of solid slabs ornamented in high relief, carrying carved tops of marble or wood. Pompeian wall paintings show that plain, undecorated wooden tables and benches were used in kitchens and workshops, and some household possessions were kept in cupboards with panelled doors. Rectangular footstools, sometimes with claw feet, were used with the high chairs and couches. Small bronze tripods and stands were also items of Roman furniture. Clothes and money were stored in large

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wooden chests with panelled sides, standing on square or claw feet. Roman treasure chests were covered with bronze plates or bound with iron and provided with strong locks. Jewelry and personal belongings were kept in caskets, in small round or square boxes, or even in baskets. Early Middle Ages With the collapse of the Roman Empire during the 4th and 5th centuries, Europe sank into a period in which little furniture, except the most basic, was used: Several centuries were to pass before the invading Teutonic peoples evolved forms of furniture that approached the Roman standard of domestic equipment. Comparatively little furniture of the medieval period in Europe has survived, and only a handful of these pieces date from before the end of the 13th century. One reason for this is the perishable nature of wood, but more important is the fact that furniture was made in relatively small quantities until the Renaissance. Much of the earlier history of furniture has to be drawn from contemporary literature, illuminated manuscripts, Romanesque and Gothic sculpture, and later inventory descriptions. There is evidence that certain ancient traditions of furniture making, particularly that of turnery, influenced early medieval craftsmen. Turnery was used in making chairs, stools, and couches in Byzantium, and it seems that this technique was known across Europe as far north as Scandinavia. The Anglo-Saxon epic poem *Beowulf*, which gives some glimpses of the domestic economy of western Europe in about the 7th century, mentions no furniture other than benches and some kind of seat or throne for the overlord. Later Middle Ages In the 14th and 15th centuries there were many developments both in construction and design of furniture throughout Europe; a range of new types, among them cupboards, boxes with compartments, and various sorts of desks, evolved slowly. Most of the furniture produced was such that it could be easily transported. A nobleman who owned more than one dwelling place usually had only one set of furnishings that he carried with him from house to house. Anything that could be moved, and this frequently included the locks on the doors and the window fittings, was carried away and used to furnish the next house en route. Furniture was so scarce that it was quite usual for a visitor to bring his own bed and other necessities with him. These conditions had a double effect on medieval furniture, not only making it difficult for men to possess more than the basic types of furniture but also affecting the design of the furniture itself. Folding chairs and stools, trestle tables with removable tops, and beds with collapsible frameworks were usual. The religious houses were an exception to this in that they enjoyed a certain security denied to the outside world.

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Chapter 6 : The History of Orvieto | Orvietoviva - Orvieto Tourism

A History of Dentistry From the Most Ancient Times Until the End of the Eighteenth Century by Vincenzo Guerini.

The Development of Libraries in the Ancient World Overview Libraries are institutions designed to preserve records, written material, legends, and literature. They preserve the history of time and place as well as the intellectual activity, discoveries, and innovative ideas within a culture. The first libraries of the western world were collections of literature, commentaries, records, and speculations on the way the world worked. Many of these institutions also encouraged scientific investigation, new ideas, and innovative methods of understanding the world. Background Libraries were inconceivable until writing was invented between 5, and 6, years ago in Mesopotamia and Egypt. Other scripts were invented by the Minoans on Crete 5, years ago, the Hittites in Anatolia modern Turkey about 4, years ago, and in China about 3, years ago. The Sumerians in Mesopotamia developed the first writing system. Along the riverbanks, they found both clay and reeds. Pressing the end of a reed into wet clay made a distinct mark which remained after the clay dried. Sumerian writing, called cuneiform, was wedge shaped because the reeds were roughly three sided. Egyptian writing, called hieroglyphics, was done with a reed stylus which was dipped in ink. The stylus was then pressed onto a flat sheet made from papyrus, which grew in marshes along the Nile River. To make the papyrus sheet, the stalk was peeled, cut into strips, and pressed flat to form long scrolls of writing material. Both cuneiform and hieroglyphics developed from pictures that soon evolved into symbols as scribes refined the language. As the number of records increased, the need arose for storage places where they could be preserved and made available for use. Little is known about the earliest libraries, and few have survived in any form. Some of the written works they contained deteriorated because they had been recorded on perishable surfaces, some libraries were destroyed by conquerors, and others fell into disuse when no one was left who could read the material. The first and largest library of which there are tangible remains was in Nineveh, the capital of Assyria an empire in what is now northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey , which existed from about to b. The last ruler of Assyria was Ashurbanipal, who was the most powerful man in the world of the seventh century b. He was a scholar and a patron of the arts and built a great library at his palace in Nineveh. He instructed his subjects to collect texts from all parts of his realm. Eventually the library held tablets detailing the history and culture of ancient Mesopotamia as well as what was known of chemistry, botany, mathematics, and cosmology. We know little of the activities that surrounded the library at Nineveh, but they probably centered on gathering, copying, translating, and reproducing the material that was available. Fourteen years after Ashurbanipal died, Nineveh was sacked and the library destroyed. There had been two libraries in Egypt, one in Amarna in the fourteenth century b. The most important library of the ancient world was in Alexandria, a city in the Nile delta that had been founded by Alexander the Great b. The library was part of an institution of learning called the Alexandria Museum, which was established and supported by the rulers of Egypt beginning in the third century b. The purpose of the museum was to teach and to do scientific research, and the library was created to support this effort. Much is known about the activities of the library at Alexandria. The librarians purchased scrolls from the private libraries of scholars and collectors in Athens and other cities, and copied and stored them at Alexandria. The library is believed to have contained a copy of every existing scroll in the Mediterranean area, and all scrolls were available to scholars associated with the museum. At its peak, at least scholars worked, did research, or taught at the museum at one time. Some did original work in a sort of early research laboratory, some did original research, others wrote commentaries on the works of other scholars. Many of the brightest minds of the ancient world worked or studied at the museum and library in Alexandria. Erasistratus, a Greek who lived from to b. Herophilus was one of the first anatomists to conduct postmortem examinations of the body after death. Erasistratus is credited with being first to distinguish between motor and sensory nerves. He also traced the veins and arteries to the heart and named the trachea and the tricuspid valve in the heart. No works by either man have survived, but their ideas endured in

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fragments cited by others. Euclid, the Greek mathematician called the "Father of Geometry," taught at the Alexandria Museum around b. The ruler of Egypt, Ptolemy I , invited him to come there to work. The Elements, of which Euclid wrote most sections, has been of greater influence on scientific thinking in its field than any other publication. Archimedes, the most original mathematical thinker of the ancient world, was also an engineer, inventor, and physicist. Archimedes is thought to have studied at the Alexandria Museum around b. Archimedes discovered basic laws of hydrostatics the study of fluids , engineering, and mathematics and invented many devices that continued in use for years, including the Archimedian screw used to raise water. He knew Earth was round and that the Sun cast almost no shadow at the equator at noon. To calculate the polar circumference of Earth, he placed two sticks at a measured distance apart north and south and calibrated the difference in the angle of the shadow cast by the Sun at each location at the same time. His result was amazingly close to the actual figure. He also devised a method of finding prime numbers which is called the "sieve of Eratosthenes. His astronomical ideas were gathered and published in a work called the Almagest, which was accepted as the final authority on astronomy until the sixteenth century. One of the most interesting scholars associated with the library at Alexandria was Hypatia, the daughter of a Greek mathematician and final director of the museum. She studied mathematics and lectured on it as well as on philosophy. None of her works remain, but she is mentioned in later works. She was a leader in new ideas of philosophy and wrote extensive commentaries on math, although there is no evidence that she did original research. As a pagan philosopher, she antagonized members of a fanatical Christian sect and was murdered by a mob in Hypatia was instrumental in preserving the ancient works on mathematics and philosophy that still exist. The museum and library buildings at Alexandria were destroyed in the civil war that occurred in the late third century a. Another branch of the library, located in the Temple of Sarapis, was destroyed by Christians in Impact The collection and preservation of works of literature and history in the great libraries of ancient times was a great service for later ages, as these works became the basis of our knowledge of vanished cultures. However, when the library was rediscovered in the s, many clay tablets found in the remains of this library were still readable because the clay had been fired by the burning of the city. Some of these tablets contain ancient codes of law, including the code written by Hammurabi in the eighteenth century b. About 20, surviving tablets and fragments were taken to England, and some are on display in the British Museum in London. These clay tablets provide modern scholars with most of what is known of the science, history, and literature of Babylon and Assyria. In addition, important Mesopotamian epics such as the story of Gilgamesh would not have survived. From the variety of those scholars who studied, taught, or worked at the museum and library at Alexandria, it is clear that these institutions were of vital importance to the learning and culture of the ancient world for centuries, and that they spread learning to all areas of the Mediterranean. Many books written by these scholars became influential references about specific scientific disciplines. Without the museum and library at Alexandria, we would know much less today about the world from which our culture and sciences evolved. Greek Science in Antiquity. MacMillan Publishing Co, The Birth of Civilization in the Near East. Indiana University Press, Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Understanding the Social Significance of Scientific Discovery. Retrieved November 11, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

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Chapter 7 : 10 untold stories in the history of Indian slavery - How and Why's

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Medicine and surgery before Early medicine and folklore Unwritten history is not easy to interpret, and, although much may be learned from a study of the drawings, bony remains, and surgical tools of early humans, it is difficult to reconstruct their mental attitude toward the problems of disease and death. It seems probable that, as soon as they reached the stage of reasoning, they discovered by the process of trial and error which plants might be used as foods, which of them were poisonous, and which of them had some medicinal value. Folk medicine or domestic medicine, consisting largely in the use of vegetable products, or herbs, originated in this fashion and still persists. But that is not the whole story. Humans did not at first regard death and disease as natural phenomena. Common maladies, such as colds or constipation, were accepted as part of existence and dealt with by means of such herbal remedies as were available. Serious and disabling diseases, however, were placed in a very different category. These were of supernatural origin. They might be the result of a spell cast upon the victim by some enemy, visitation by a malevolent demon, or the work of an offended god who had either projected some object—a dart, a stone, a worm—into the body of the victim or had abstracted something, usually the soul of the patient. The treatment then applied was to lure the errant soul back to its proper habitat within the body or to extract the evil intruder, be it dart or demon, by counterspells, incantations, potions, suction, or other means. One curious method of providing the disease with means of escape from the body was by making a hole, 2. Trepanned skulls of prehistoric date have been found in Britain, France, and other parts of Europe and in Peru. The practice still exists among some tribal people in parts of Algeria, in Melanesia, and perhaps elsewhere, though it is fast becoming extinct. Magic and religion played a large part in the medicine of prehistoric or early human society. Administration of a vegetable drug or remedy by mouth was accompanied by incantations, dancing, grimaces, and all the tricks of the magician. The use of charms and talismans, still prevalent in modern times, is of ancient origin. Apart from the treatment of wounds and broken bones, the folklore of medicine is probably the most ancient aspect of the art of healing, for primitive physicians showed their wisdom by treating the whole person, soul as well as body. Treatments and medicines that produced no physical effects on the body could nevertheless make a patient feel better when both healer and patient believed in their efficacy. This so-called placebo effect is applicable even in modern clinical medicine. The ancient Middle East and Egypt The establishment of the calendar and the invention of writing marked the dawn of recorded history. The clues to early knowledge are few, consisting only of clay tablets bearing cuneiform signs and seals that were used by physicians of ancient Mesopotamia. In the Louvre Museum in France, a stone pillar is preserved on which is inscribed the Code of Hammurabi, who was a Babylonian king of the 18th century bce. This code includes laws relating to the practice of medicine, and the penalties for failure were severe. Greek historian Herodotus stated that every Babylonian was an amateur physician, since it was the custom to lay the sick in the street so that anyone passing by might offer advice. Divination, from the inspection of the liver of a sacrificed animal, was widely practiced to foretell the course of a disease. Little else is known regarding Babylonian medicine, and the name of not a single physician has survived. When the medicine of ancient Egypt is examined, the picture becomes clearer. Surer knowledge comes from the study of Egyptian papyri, especially the Ebers papyrus and Edwin Smith papyrus discovered in the 19th century. The former is a list of remedies, with appropriate spells or incantations, while the latter is a surgical treatise on the treatment of wounds and other injuries. The preservation of mummies has, however, revealed some of the diseases suffered at that time, including arthritis, tuberculosis of the bone, gout, tooth decay, bladder stones, and gallstones; there is evidence too of the parasitic disease schistosomiasis, which remains a scourge still. There seems to have been no syphilis or rickets. Ebers papyrus Ebers papyrus prescription for asthma treatment. Though the Bible contains little on the medical practices of ancient Israel, it is a mine of information on social and personal hygiene. The Jews were

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indeed pioneers in matters of public health.

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By the end of the eighteenth century, teeth were made of other products, esp. porcelain. A History of Dentistry From the Most Ancient Times Until the End of the.

No-one called the people living in Britain during the Iron Age, Celts until the eighteenth century. To the Celts symbols played a vital role and incredible, meaningful power in their lives. Symbols reflected Celtic beliefs and traditions. Stories behind their symbols have been carried on from generation to generation with the help of bards and storytellers, allowing Celtic heritage to live on. Signs of are often part of Celtic jewelry and these symbols and they always reflect the nature of important subjects like love, wisdom, war, loyalty, energy and much more. Many of the everyday things we often take for granted can hold hidden secrets, and by having the key to this knowledge we gain an insight into the minds and concerns of our ancestors who constructed these symbols. She was born in Dundalk in A. D and is accredited with first creating the unique cross that bears her name, which is normally made from rushes but occasionally from straw. According to ancient Irish traditions, the spiral of the Brigid cross invokes the North Star and the pattern that the Big Dipper makes in the sky over the course off a year. As the night sky turns around the North Star, the Big Dipper turns through the seasonal year like the hand of a clock. According to the legend, a young man, named Richard was fishing at sea with other men from his family when they were captured by pirates and brought to Africa as slaves. Years passed, many of the Irish fishermen died and Richard was miserable because all he wanted was to get back to his beloved who was on Ireland. To keep his spirits up and to keep hope in his heart, each day Richard stole a tiny speck of gold from his slave masters in the goldsmith shop where he tended the fires. Years passed and, with his tiny pieces of gold, he was finally able to fashion a ring. It was his hope that, despite what seemed nearly impossible, he would return to his village and present the ring to his true love. It remains unknown how Richard escaped or earned his release from slavery, but one day he was able to get back to Ireland. Richard was overcome with joy when he learned that his beloved had remained true to him in his long absence, waiting faithfully for him to return. It was on that day that Richard gave his beloved the ring he created that is now known worldwide as the Claddagh Ring. The Claddagh design appears not only in rings, but in other types of jewelry as well. The heart in the cladadgh symbolizes the love Richard longed to share with his true love. The crown symbolizes his undying loyalty and the hands symbolize friendship, which is, after all, the very foundation of love, with loyalty holding the two hands together. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland made the shamrock famous and today you can find the symbol on t-shirts, postcards, stamps and many other different things. It is a national flower of Ireland that has had significance in the country since the days of the Druids. Legend tells that St. The Celts believed that everything important in the world came in threes; the three dominions of earth, sky and sea, the three ages of man, and phases of the moon. A plant with three leaves would have been held in high regard. Symbol Of Immortality Of The Soul The harp was a very popular musical instrument in ancient Ireland and is still greatly appreciate in the country. It is believed the harp was introduced to pre-Christian Europe by the Phoenicians who brought it over from Egypt as one of their international trading goods. The oldest surviving Celtic harps date back to the 15th century but the music of the harp has been an important emblem to Ireland since the 10th century. It was played by the musicians of ancient chieftains in Ireland. In the 16th century the music of the harp was seen as such a threat that The British Crown attempted to crush the Irish Spirit by ordering all harps to be burnt and all harpists executed. It was almost years before the music of the harp was freely enjoyed in Ireland once again. The harp is said to reflect the immortality of the soul. The harp symbol can be found everywhere in Ireland, from coins, uniforms and the state seal to the Guinness pint glass. The Celts believed that trees were the ancestors of man and had a connection to the other world. The most sacred of trees was the oak. Crann Bethadh, the Celtic Tree of Life often depicted showing the branches reaching skyward and the roots spreading out into the earth below symbolizing the Druid belief in the link between heaven and earth. The Green Man is a symbol of rebirth. In

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the case of Celts, this is the physical, mental and spiritual. It also symbolizes the eternal life, the flow of nature, and spiritual growth. The Celts believed that everything happen in threes. The symbol can be found kerbstones of Newgrange which date back to Neolithic times around BC. They also appear on coins and pottery from Ancient Greece. The triskele is the symbol of Sicily, which in ancient times, used to be a Greek colony.

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periodontal disease from the ancient until modern times (up to 20 th century). Key words: history of periodontology, ancient time periodontology, dental paleopathology ISTORIJSKI RAZVOJ.

It opened on 21 February , and today is a dental museum. Studies show that dentists that graduated from different countries, [14] or even from different dental schools in one country, [15] may make different clinical decisions for the same clinical condition. For example, dentists that graduated from Israeli dental schools may recommend the removal of asymptomatic impacted third molar wisdom teeth more often than dentists that graduated from Latin American or Eastern European dental schools. In most western countries, to become a qualified dentist one must usually complete at least four years of postgraduate study; [21] within the European Union the education has to be at least five years. Dentists usually complete between five and eight years of post-secondary education before practising. Though not mandatory, many dentists choose to complete an internship or residency focusing on specific aspects of dental care after they have received their dental degree.

Specialty dentistry Some dentists undertake further training after their initial degree in order to specialize. Exactly which subjects are recognized by dental registration bodies varies according to location.

Dental public health – The study of epidemiology and social health policies relevant to oral health.

Conservative dentistry and endodontics: The art and science of restoring the tooth form and function when destructed by carious and non carious lesions affecting the teeth, before involvement of pulp or root canal is termed as conservative dentistry. When the root canal are involved, the speciality is known as endodontics. This speciality degree is awarded in India. Endodontics also called endodontology – Root canal therapy and study of diseases of the dental pulp and periapical tissues.

Forensic odontology – The gathering and use of dental evidence in law. This may be performed by any dentist with experience or training in this field. The function of the forensic dentist is primarily documentation and verification of identity.

Geriatric dentistry or Geriodontics – The delivery of dental care to older adults involving the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of problems associated with normal aging and age-related diseases as part of an interdisciplinary team with other health care professionals.

Oral and maxillofacial pathology – The study, diagnosis, and sometimes the treatment of oral and maxillofacial related diseases.

Oral and maxillofacial radiology – The study and radiologic interpretation of oral and maxillofacial diseases.

Oral and maxillofacial surgery also called oral surgery – Extractions , implants , and surgery of the jaws, mouth and face.

Oral medicine – The clinical evaluation and diagnosis of oral mucosal diseases

Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics – The straightening of teeth and modification of midface and mandibular growth.

Pediatric dentistry also called pedodontics – Dentistry for children

Periodontology also called periodontics – The study and treatment of diseases of the periodontium non-surgical and surgical as well as placement and maintenance of dental implants

Prosthodontics also called prosthetic dentistry – Dentures , bridges and the restoration of implants. Some prosthodontists further their training in "oral and maxillofacial prosthodontics", which is the discipline concerned with the replacement of missing facial structures, such as ears, eyes, noses, etc.

Special needs dentistry also called special care dentistry – Dentistry for those with developmental and acquired disabilities.

Veterinary dentistry , a speciality of veterinary medicine – The field of dentistry applied to the care of animals.

Farmer at the dentist, Johann Liss , c. The legend of the worm is also found in the writings of Homer [where? The Egyptians bound replacement teeth together with gold wire. Roman medical writer Cornelius Celsus wrote extensively of oral diseases as well as dental treatments such as narcotic-containing emollients and astringents. Historically, dental extractions have been used to treat a variety of illnesses. During the Middle Ages and throughout the 19th century, dentistry was not a profession in itself, and often dental procedures were performed by barbers or general physicians. Barbers usually limited their practice to extracting teeth which alleviated pain and associated chronic tooth infection. Instruments used for dental extractions date back several centuries. The pelican was replaced by the dental key [45] which, in turn, was

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replaced by modern forceps in the 19th century. The Royal Commission on the National Health Service in reported that there were then more than twice as many registered dentists per 10, population in the UK than there were in The French surgeon Pierre Fauchard became known as the "father of modern dentistry". Despite the limitations of the primitive surgical instruments during the late 17th and early 18th century, Fauchard was a highly skilled surgeon who made remarkable improvisations of dental instruments, often adapting tools from watchmakers , jewelers and even barbers , that he thought could be used in dentistry. He introduced dental fillings as treatment for dental cavities. He asserted that sugar derivate acids like tartaric acid were responsible for dental decay , and also suggested that tumors surrounding the teeth and in the gums could appear in the later stages of tooth decay. He suggested that substitutes could be made from carved blocks of ivory or bone. He also introduced dental braces , although they were initially made of gold, he discovered that the teeth position could be corrected as the teeth would follow the pattern of the wires. Waxed linen or silk threads were usually employed to fasten the braces. His contributions to the world of dental science consist primarily of his publication *Le chirurgien dentiste* or *The Surgeon Dentist*. The French text included "basic oral anatomy and function, dental construction, and various operative and restorative techniques, and effectively separated dentistry from the wider category of surgery". In he entered into a period of collaboration with the London-based dentist James Spence. He began to theorise about the possibility of tooth transplants from one person to another. He realised that the chances of an initially, at least successful tooth transplant would be improved if the donor tooth was as fresh as possible and was matched for size with the recipient. These principles are still used in the transplantation of internal organs. Hunter conducted a series of pioneering operations, in which he attempted a tooth transplant. The profession came under government regulation by the end of the 19th century. In the same year, Francis Brodie Imlach was the first ever dentist to be elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh , raising dentistry onto a par with clinical surgery for the first time. Occupational hazards in dentistry Long term occupational noise exposure can contribute to permanent hearing loss, which is referred to as noise-induced hearing loss NIHL and tinnitus. Noise exposure can cause excessive stimulation of the hearing mechanism, which damages the delicate structures of the inner ear. Regulations state that the permissible noise exposure levels for individuals is 90 dBA. Exposures below 85 dBA are not considered to be hazardous. Time limits are placed on how long an individual can stay in an environment above 85 dBA before it causes hearing loss. The exposure time becomes shorter as the dBA level increases. Within the field of dentistry, a variety of cleaning tools are used including piezoelectric and sonic scalers, and ultrasonic scalers and cleaners.